

## Business Notices.

**GENIN'S SUMMER HATS.**—First on the list, light, superb, original and eminently becoming. The GENIN'S HATS of the season, elegant, stylish, and a specimen of workmanship and artistic design, in any position of the head, and in any material, is a masterpiece of art. The GENIN'S HATS are made of the finest materials, and are finished with the most perfect care. The GENIN'S HATS are made of the finest materials, and are finished with the most perfect care. The GENIN'S HATS are made of the finest materials, and are finished with the most perfect care.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1855.

In consequence of the enormous number of copies now printed the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their advertisements by to-morrow noon, in order to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

## KANSAS.

Gen. Pomeroy, an Agent of the Emigrant Aid Company of New-England, lately addressed a public meeting in Boston concerning the progress of the effort to settle Kansas by free emigrants and to secure free institutions for the future State. Amid the many discouraging facts which for months past we have had to chronicle upon this subject, it is cheering to receive the positive assurances which Gen. Pomeroy gives upon the other side. His statements are substantially as follows:

Like all other new territories Kansas has its centers which must direct the history and social order of the future State. By centers we mean the towns or villages in which public sentiment is developed and purified by argument, before it radiates into the less populous districts.

There are in Kansas at the present time eight prominent towns, namely: Lawrence, Topeka, Pawnee, Boston, Oswatimie, and Grasshopper Falls—of the names of the other two we are not informed. The right points are occupied and controlled by Northern workmen. They have their mills, and their machinery—their churches, and newspapers. With the exception of Council City, there is not another center of influence or trade in Kansas. Thus it will be seen that while the Atchison gang have carried two elections, they have not built one town. Their voters having fulfilled the labor for which they were hired, have returned to their homes in Missouri, leaving the work of building towns, improving lands, and erecting public works to the industry and enterprise of Northern men.

On the 23d ult. Lawrence chose, by a majority of 288 against 20, a Free State delegation to the Legislature, while Boston, before it was 24 hours old, vindicated its name by electing a Free State Counselor, and three Free State Delegates. And this was done in the teeth of an opposition of bragging hirelings imported for the occasion from Missouri. There was but little noise concerning this victory, and no bluster. But its effects will be evident in the legislation of the Territory; it proves that, regardless of the assumptions of those who were elected by treachery and violence, the people may yet form and control their own institutions.

With great quietness the emigrants from the North have gone on in the preparatory work, building towns, clearing lands, and giving a foundation to their enterprise. The noise and bluster made by the negro-drivers, combinations have not retarded them. They now hold the centers from which public opinion in the State must radiate, and by which it will be controlled. The temporary legislation of the disciples of Atchison, as Gen. Pomeroy thinks, will severely be felt by those who repudiate it, and whatever may be its action, it cannot interfere with the integrity of the State, or the progression of its inhabitants. For every noisy demonstration on the part of the "Oligarchy," there will be a mill erected, a farm cleared, a church or school-house built. And when the time comes for an expression of opinion on the great question of human rights, it will be found that the men of thoughtful purpose are not behindhand in action, when that action on their part becomes an imperative necessity.

There can be no doubt that the Emigrant Aid Company of New-England has proved a very active ally of Freedom in Kansas. The silent action of its members has led many persons to suppose that it was ineffective as an organization; such however is not the case. It has noisily gone on extending its operations, and we are assured has thus far fulfilled all that its founder one year ago proposed to accomplish. Satisfied with the progress they have made, the New-England Company now desire to go further, and are at present appealing for more extensive stock subscriptions in order to carry out a more general system of emigration during the present Summer. The necessity of an increase in numbers of Free-State residents in the territories is plainly apparent, and with the assistance of those favorable to the cause it is expected that before another year the number of industrial towns in the Territory will be doubled. And thus while "Douglas," Leavenworth, and the other towns erected to sustain a lawless humanity have rapidly passed into decadence, whole villages have sprung up to reward the Northern industry which planned and erected them. The blight which appears to have fallen on the local habitations of Slavery accompany it in its emigration, and prevent its being perpetuated; while the healthful action of free labor and free institutions carries with it a motive power which if duly sustained and furthered will eventually succeed in radiating a gigantic social evil, even as the ax of the emigrant clears away the forests of the West. All that is necessary is devoted and persistent action on the part of the friends of Freedom. With that the Territory may be saved; without it must be lost.

## THE FATAL SIEGE.

By a rather laborious sifting of the British, French, Belgian and German journals received by the last steamer we are enabled to inform our readers with some precision what was the state of the siege-operations at Sevastopol up to the date of the last report. In truth, since our last examination of the facts of the case, hardly any advance has been made. The progress of the besiegers is exceedingly slow, and appears to be carried on more by fits and starts than by regular and steady steps. Thus a comparatively great activity was shown in the attack upon the Flagstaff bastion, since the Russian counter-guard was carried at the beginning of May, by which the works of the French were advanced at one single bound 150 yards. The

main ditch was all but reached by this successful operation, and the turning of the parapets against the Russians, the securing the new establishments against enfilading and rear fire, the connecting it with the trenches in the rear, completed under a close and heavy fire from front and flank and partially even from the rear, does great credit to the bravery and skill of the French engineers and sappers engaged in this work. As we have said before, the Flagstaff bastion can be carried any time the French choose to assault it. Even the lowered tone of the Russian account admits as much, and seems to prepare the public for such an event; but whether the loss inevitable in such an assault will be outweighed by the advantages it will secure, is very doubtful. At any rate the Flagstaff, though connected with the main rampart, may be considered, from the commanding ground in the rear and from its own projecting position, as a mere outwork, the taking of which will admit of the main wall being attacked on this particular point. A redoubt situated a little westward of the Flagstaff in front of the retired curtain connecting the latter with the Central bastion (No. 3 of the Russians, the Flagstaff their No. 4, the Redan their No. 5, Malakoff their No. 6), is still in the hands of the Russians, as Gorchakoff's report up to the sixth of May distinctly asserts.

Of the operations on the allied right attack—against the Redan, Malakoff and their respective outworks—we have still less definite accounts, as the British newspaper-correspondents profess to abstain from details on military grounds. That the trenches are pretty close to the Russian works, is evident from the great loss the British engineers have suffered since the re-opening of the active siege. Out of 60 officers 31 are killed or invalided, or have died by sickness, and most of them were lost in the trenches. New batteries are being constructed, and it was expected that the fire might be opened again about the end of May, from positions far nearer and consequently far more dangerous to the Russians than the last time. Yet, until the Mamelon is taken and fortified by the Allies, and the Russians expelled from Mount Sapun, nothing decisive can be undertaken against the main rampart on that side.

The inner defenses of Sevastopol are stated by the Russians to have been brought to a high degree of efficiency. Not only are the different bastions of the main rampart provided with coupures or second lines of defense to the rear, so that in case the enemy gets hold of one of them, he still finds himself cut off from the town and even from the adjoining portions of the main rampart, but a general and continuous second line is completed, running in the suburb of Karabelny (east of the Inner Harbor), about 150 to 200 yards behind the main rampart and parallel to it, while in the place itself it separates the close-built inner town from the stray buildings descending toward the main ramparts, and all but battered down by the French fire. Finally, the large, solid free-stone buildings of the inner town and of the dockyard and other naval establishments of Karabelny, which are said to be quite uninjured by the bombardment, have been connected by a labyrinth of masonry barricades forming as many batteries, while the houses themselves have been crisscrossed for musketry, and where practicable for artillery too. Thus a second Saragossa has been prepared, but upon scientific principles, and with all the advantages offered by accomplished engineering skill; and if this last stronghold should ever be attacked by the Allies it will not doubt be defended with the same bravery as Saragossa was, but with infinitely more system and ability. What under these circumstances an assault must lead to need not be stated.

Meantime the return of warm and wet weather has revived the forms of sickness peculiar to Spring and Summer in that climate. Cholera and ague have reappeared in the allied camp—as yet with no great violence, but severe enough to serve as a warning of what is in store for the army. The miasma from the mass of decomposing animal matter buried only a few inches below the ground all over the Chersonese has begun to make itself observable. The correspondent of *The London Times* gives a description of some portions of the camp situated among the graves, and of the exhalations rising when the sun shines upon them, which is calculated to excite the worst fears for the health of the army as soon as the hot weather shall have once fairly set in. Everybody knows the terrible effect produced upon health in hot climates by the presence of decaying animal matter. Where the mass of this is so enormous, where the living are so closely packed together on the graves of the dead as on the Chersonese, that effect must be awful. Besides, the graves are extremely shallow, the bodies hardly covered over with a few inches of earth. Of disinfectants, too, there is a scant supply—not enough, indeed, to be of the smallest perceptible use in so enormous a burying ground. How the Allies can expect to carry on the siege under such circumstances it is impossible to imagine. And it may well be doubted whether the preservation of their works during the approaching campaign in the field can be worth the heavy destruction of life which it must occasion.

**MR. LOUIS BONAPARTE.**  
A writer in *The Independent*, who evidently belongs to that class of mortals whom the Rev. Sydney Smith used to call noodles, is greatly distressed because the newspapers of this country will not furnish the character of Louis Bonaparte. No journal which offends in this way, however, lies so heavily upon his conscience as *THE TRIBUNE*—an organ, as he is pained to think, of the most rabid and ultra radicalism.

Our habit of telling the truth about the Emperor of the French does not accord, it seems, with this individual's notions of international comity. He does not deny a word of anything that we have said, but argues that it had better not be said. He does not deny that for the greater part of his early life Mr. Louis Bonaparte was an adventurer and a vagabond, too conceited or too lazy to earn an honest living by his labor; he does not deny that up to the very day of his marriage, almost, that personage was living in a course of open licentiousness; he does not deny that the same person became a candidate for the Presidency of France on the avowed ground that he was a sincere republican, but as soon as he was elected began to intrigue against the Republic; he does not deny that as President he took the most solemn oath of fidelity to the republican constitution, which oath he openly violated as soon as he saw it was safe to do so; he

does not deny that Louis Bonaparte made himself Emperor by a flagrant usurpation, in the execution of which he caused innocent citizens to be shot down in the streets by hundreds, and caused eminent men, against whom there was no charge of crime or conspiracy, to be seized in their beds by drunken soldiers, and transported without a moment's notice beyond the frontiers.

None of these things does this writer deny, and yet he arraigns *THE TRIBUNE* for presuming to speak of the facts as they are. Because we say that this successful gambler is, precisely what his acts declare him to be, a libertine, a vagrant, a perjurer, an assassin, and a traitor to liberty, we are denounced as inveterate and bitter radicals, animated by malignant purposes and wishing to exasperate the animosities of the French people. But let us tell Mr. Noodle that such accusations will not turn us from our course. His Magnus Apollo may extinguish the French Press at the point of the bayonet; he may dictate to the Press of Belgium; he may cause the English Press, even including *The London Times*, to eat its words; but the American Press is still free, and will persist in bringing his deeds to the judgment of public opinion.

Louis Napoleon, says Noodle, is the chosen representative of the French nation, and as such ought to be treated with courtesy and respect. But this is just what we do not believe. He is the representative of French bayonets, not of the popular mind or heart. The votes given for him at the pretended election got up to confirm his usurpation no more express the real sentiments of the nation than the votes in Kansas, at the late Missouri trial, express the sentiments of the actual settlers. It was our fortune to have been in Paris when the election for Deputies was held, a few months after the *coup d'etat* of December, and we saw how those things were managed. We saw that the whole affair was a bare-faced contrivance of the government to give a kind of popular sanction to the men it had selected as Deputies—or rather as clerks to register its decrees.

The poll we attended was held on the inside of the Hospital of the *Invalides*. All the old soldiers of the establishment were marched in regular files to the small room in which the box was to deposit their votes. They were all furnished immediately afterward with tickets headed *Candidature du Gouvernement* to distribute to everybody who might choose to vote them. But not a ticket for the opposition was to be had inside or outside of the building. After we had left the place, and had proceeded up one of the streets about half a mile, a poor fellow sneaked out from behind a tree toward us, and with much embarrassment and much furtive looking about him to see if he was watched, handed us a ballot for a republican candidate.

We have no doubt it was the same at all the other polling-places in the city. We know at any rate that considerable bodies of armed troops were quartered near each of them under a pretense of being ready to quell any disturbance that might occur, but in reality as political agents either to overawe the populace by their presence, or to use their influence with friends and acquaintances in behalf of the reigning powers. Now such proceedings may, in the estimation of the Noodles, have the force of an election, but with others they will pass for what they were—a mere fraud of the Government in order to induce an impression abroad of its overwhelming popularity.

The truth is that the party in power in France can always get a large seemingly popular vote in its favor, as is proved by the fact that every Government that has existed for the last fifty years has been able to show a triumphant majority at the polls. The Administration is so thoroughly centralized that with five hundred thousand civil functionaries scattered all over the land, and nearly five hundred thousand paid soldiers distributed in the same way—who all ways go for those who are in—it is easy to secure any number of suffrages. Yet on the very heels of such elections we have seen the whole Government routed, horse, foot and dragons, by an insurrection of the people.

That Louis Napoleon is liked by the shopkeepers—that he is even tolerated by others in the fear of revolution we admit, but that he would be the choice of the people of France if they were allowed a free expression of their will, we do not admit. He is thoroughly despised and detested by every thinking and conscientious man in the Empire—he awakens no enthusiasm among the lower orders, as we know from having witnessed some of his public appearances; and he is sustained solely by the corruption of the army, by the influence of the priests who accept him as a *pis aller*, and by the selfish timidity of the traders, whose convictions follow the rise and fall of the markets. He manages his affairs under these circumstances with wonderful tact, but he has yet exhibited none of those higher qualities which an honest man ought to admire and respect. It is only noodles who prostrate themselves to the *virtue* of success.

**BURNING A NEGRO ALIVE.**  
When the naturalist is shown a bone or two of a defunct species he can make up the entire animal scientifically; when a medal of antiquity is exhibited it not only explains to the connoisseur of the sacred veridigis much of the ordinary history of its period, but also as an index of civilization sheds light on the arts generally; when Leverrier knew of a certain number of planets and asteroids in certain orbits, he imagined another asteroid by the doctrine of attractions, repulsions and compensations. So, too, in the moral world, when one wrong is perpetrated, it presupposes a combination or body of other wrongs; and yet more, a system of wrong prophecies, a steady train of exaggerations, a world of extraordinary evils.

If therefore we had no means of knowing the facts of Southern Slavery, we should by scientific deduction affirm that it was attended with the hideous cruelties which marked that of Greece and Rome. Given, a certain number of slaves, and we would pronounce that a certain percentage were barbarously treated. If we had not the facts before us of the periodical burnings alive of negro criminals, we should run no risk in asserting that they existed. Apropos, accordingly, of this, our readers may recall the notice that we gave of a negro-burning near Natchez which was vehemently denied by the journals of the locality where we placed it, and those notorious presses of the North which are devoted to the institution of Slavery opened their gates of wrath upon us. But it soon came out that the state-

ment which we gave (second-hand, by the way) had only erred as to the date of the occurrence. The negro had been burned at the place and under the circumstances, but some time previously to the date given in our statement.

Most events of this sort, we take it for granted, are never recorded; and when recorded they are never dispatched in a paragraph like that which follows respecting such a burning in Alabama. *The Mobile Register* of June 1 gives, on the authority of *The Linden Jeffersonian*, the particulars of a negro-burning—one of those awfully barbarous punishments which must take place so long as two hundred thousand people claim to own four millions as chattels and cattle:

"NEGRO BURNED.—A gentleman just from Gaston, Sumter County, informs us, says *The Linden Jeffersonian*, that the negro boy that murdered Miss Thornton, near Gaston, a few weeks since, was on last Friday burned to death on the same spot where he perpetrated the horrible deed. Failing to procure a jury for his trial among the indignant citizens of Sumter, the venue had been changed to Greene. Learning these facts, a large number of citizens repaired to the jail of Sumter, got the boy out, carried him to the spot as mentioned above, and burned him in the presence of a large crowd of persons assembled to witness the execution."

Here is a regular auto-da-fé by a Lynch-law crowd. If Slavery be right, it is right Lynch-law and all. To sustain the one is to sustain the other also. The burners of this man are not guilty of any enormous and inconceivable wickedness. It is the institution we regard with horror and not its tools and victims.

**THE ISSUE TO BE MADE.**  
Our advice from Philadelphia indicate the speedy drawing of the lines between Freedom and Slavery in the Know-Nothing organization. The Order is to split on this rock, and men North and South must make their election with which wing to identify themselves. There can be no neutrality. The secrecy of the Council cannot hide from popular indignation and overthrow men who betray free constitutions. A war of extermination against Northern dough-faces will be waged this year and the next in the Free States that will know no mercy and be fatal to the whole race. The North will have no fellowship with those who do not make the restoration of Freedom to Kansas-Nebraska the vital principle in their political creed. This much we undertake to say can be safely depended on.

*The Courier des Etats* enters into an elaborate discussion of dueling as a social institution, by way, as it states, of resisting "the passionate impulses to which certain organs of public opinion seem disposed to yield, apropos of the rencontre which has just excited 'so lively an emotion at New-York.'"

*THE TRIBUNE* being, so far as we are aware, the only daily journal which has expressed a decided opinion on the subject, we may fairly presume that the argument of our cotemporary is intended specially for our benefit and that of our readers. In reply we can say that the question the *Courier* seeks to raise is one long since settled both by the public opinion and the legislation of this State. Our law declares fighting a duel or leaving the State for the purpose of fighting one, or writing or knowingly carrying a challenge to fight one, to be criminal and punishable accordingly. Our cotemporary should understand that this law was not adopted hastily nor without due consideration. The discussion so far as we are aware, is ample, and in favor of dueling we imagine there is nothing new to be said; or certainly if there is, we are unable to find it in the reasons alleged by the *Courier*. And as *THE TRIBUNE* has done nothing more in this case than to call for the enforcement of the law and to remind the ministers of justice of their duty, we fail to see what passionate impulses we have been guilty of. Or must we understand the *Courier* as aiming to convince the District-Attorney that he should not have the parties to this fight promptly arrested, indicted and brought to trial and punishment? Or does it desire to instruct the jury that the law is wrong and that though the crime is beyond dispute, the criminals ought to be instantly acquitted?

*The Courier* instances the irreparable dishonor of a daughter or sister as among the special wrongs which the duel alone is competent to correct. In such a case does the death of the father or brother in equal combat with the seducer or ravisher make good the injury or even cause it to be forgotten by the world? Or—to take the case of Leavenworth—will he, by dying from his wound, or becoming a cripple for life, wipe out the mortal insult for which he fought? Does he thus even prove his dues to be paid at the Shakespeare Club and establish himself in indisputable standing as a regular member?

*The Courier* tells us that where duels are tolerated by the law and by public opinion manners are more refined and society is in a better state. The facts seem hardly to justify that opinion. For example, three centuries ago in France there were twenty duels where now there is one, and yet we dare say the *Courier* would prefer the France of Louis Napoleon or even that of Henri V., in case of need, to the France of Francis I. Or who will pretend that society is less refined, and humane, and honorable, or that outrages and insults are more frequent at Boston, where a duel never happens, than at New-Orleans or Vicksburg where they happen every week?

In annihilating liberty, the first thing which modern tyrants aim to destroy is a free newspaper press. All European history, whether political or ecclesiastical, proves this proposition. A prelate at London, on the discovery of Printing, snuffed it out; and the discovery of the Press was quite as stringent in regard to the Press as that of France or Siber